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Hongkong, April 24, 1888. 665

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Ports on the YANGTZE.)


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despatched as above on
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Hongkong, April 27, 1888. 679

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
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*Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
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CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTZE.)*




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Hongkong, April 26, 1888. 673


FOR SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

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The Steamship
New Guinea.

 WALE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on **FRIDAY**, the 4th Proximo. For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong, April 26, 1888.

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will be despatched for the
above Port on or about the 5th Proximo.

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ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 20, 1888. 643

TEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGA-
SAKI AND KOREA

SAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
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 *Hydaspes* will leave for the above
places on **TUESDAY, 8th May**, at Day-
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This Steamer has most superior Accommodation for Passengers, both 1st and 2nd Aloon, and has the Electric Light.
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E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 21, 1888. 651

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL,
The Co.'s Steamship
Achilles,
Capt. J. H. ...

Capt. ANDERSON, will be
despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 10th May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 27, 1888. 650

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Ship
Pactolus,
BURNHAM Master will leave

For the above Port, and will
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 For Freight, apply to
 BECKETT & CO

Hongkong, April 6, 1898. 562

pernicious influence which, the disaffected, and the Trade Guilds were exercising on the Chinese work-people of the Colony generally. That these somewhat tardy measures have produced good results no one can doubt, whatever opinion may be entertained as to their absolute sufficiency. The firm attitude taken by His Excellency the Governor with respect to the whole matter has no doubt done a good deal to convince the strikers that their so-called 'grievances' can only be considered with a view to remedy when the strikers have put themselves in agreement with the laws of the Colony and not while they remain in the position of rebellious malcontents. It is to be hoped that every possible means will be taken to make known, both to the strikers and the intimidated, the real attitude of the Government. When the men to be instructed on this point are ignorant and childish, this may be a difficult task, but it should not be an insuperable one.

With the Police protection which is now offered to the intimidated there ought to be no difficulty in getting them to resume work; and as matters of fact the number of those who are idle to-day is considerably diminished since yesterday. The 'cargoboot' men still hold out, but the other coolies who stopped work during this week have begun to give way. Last night a visit was paid by police officials to the 'cargoboot' men at West Point occupied by them who had given up work, alleging as the reason that they had been threatened. There are all round houses now at the 'cargoboot' men, and consultation with the police officers took place. The coolies were asked to state the reason of their refusal to work, and whether they had any grievance to complain of. After some beating about the bush the coolies said they had been threatened with violence in the event of their going to work. On being asked by whom the threat was made the reply was 'by Tung Kiu men.' As to who these men were or where they might be found no information was to be got. The police officials assured the head-men that if work were resumed every kind of protection would be given them. The 'cargoboot' men were then asked to go to work. Early in the forenoon they knelt off, alleging that they wanted to get their 'chow.' As they did not return after the usual interval it was feared that they had broken their resolution to continue at work. Whatever the cause of this stoppage it appeared that the head-men were busily discussing something. Ultimately, after an interval of a few hours the men returned to work again. Several hundred men went over to the Kowloon wharves from Hongkong this morning, and were busily engaged all day discharging the cargo of half-dozen large steamers. Galling is also going on without interruption. It is of course needless to say that any inconvenience is still felt owing to the absence of the 'cargoboot' men, and we observe that the departure of the S. S. *Chencha* has been delayed owing to the strike until after the 2nd proximo. The risk of all these is all at work today as usual.

It is to be feared that the intimidation which has undoubtedly been going on of a kind very difficult to detect and punish. The victims of this most pernicious practice appear to have been intimidated not only against working but against doing anything which might help in any way to the identification of the strike. If this really is the case, the existence of these secret trade organizations at a time like the present is a source not merely of annoyance but of positive danger, and it is to be hoped that some means of dealing firmly with them may be found which will effectively prevent them from exercising the same power in the future. A case was begun in the Police Court to-day in which half-dozen men are said to have attempted to coerce a shopman and his folk into joining a Trade Guild, and it was well that the opportunity should be taken to ascertain in course of the trial something of the constitution and functions of such societies, matters about which very little seems to be known.

We understand that the Government owe not a little of their success in persuading the Tung Kiu men to work to the services of a head-man, who has already done the Government much good service in connection with the work of the P. L. K. K. and who was simply indispensable at the Jubilee time. We believe the Government treated this willing worker very shabbily, refusing him little concessions that they grant to their contractors and ordinary servants, and that this Tung Kiu man's zeal was consequently fostered by official 'peevishness.' We suppose, however, that the Government have made him fair promises again, and we trust that they will be more faithful in keeping them than they have been in the past. The Government can do a great deal by employing agents who understand the men and are more in sympathy and in touch with them than the minions of the British Government. It is not a good policy to alienate the heads of the Chinese community by official snubbing, as we fear has been the policy recently.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That there is no hiding the fact that the strike is the subject of the week, and that the indecision and lack of resolution of the authorities have handed over the situation to the strikers and the Secret Societies.

That the Colony has already suffered much from strikers, and probably much more from the preponderant influence of the Secret Societies and (which are nearly the same thing) the Guilds.

That our authorities appear to gain little by experience, especially if the Head of the Executive has to take a long time to form opinions on such a subject; and the persistent and almost impossible attempt to govern a huge mass of Chinese in accordance with English ideas has much to answer for.

That I think you were right—and that you carried the sympathy of most of the European community with you in supporting the Government against the open defiance of the cargo-boast people.

That such nonsense has been written about the Regulations accompanying the new licences, but nothing save a misunderstanding, or a determination to evade responsible restrictions, could have led to the original strike.

That the advice of the Governor to the coolies to return to their work, and the intimation that no grievance would be considered until their defiance had ceased, were highly commendable.

That the promise of protection against intimidators looked very well in print, but that the performance falls enormously short of the need, as the organization of the secret powers is a perfect as the means to meet it are incomplete and inadequate.

That the sight of the 'Steelbacks' has acted so far as a sedative to the turbulent classes, who, Asiatic like, respect nothing so much as a display of force and determination.

That, with all respect to your praise of the Executive as to the Peace Preservation Ordinance and the march-out of the soldiers, I think that these measures were a day or two late.

That the Executive seem to be the last to hear of the real position of affairs, and consequently are late in taking action to stop lawlessness.

That the Hon. P. Ryrie hit the nail right on the head when he told the Governor 'that there was not sufficient supervision on the streets and Praya to prevent men from intimidating others.'

That, although the Senior Unofficial Member gave his personal experience of attempted intimidation on his own chair-coolies, His Excellency continued to assert that he only knew 'of this condition of things' from rumor; and to say that he had called for returns.

That calling for returns of actual breaches of the law, and announcements that he is 'forming opinions on the subject' the effect of which 'will appear before very long' are not the weapons with which to meet a threatened disturbance by committed men like the present.

That the Governor is evidently stricken with wonder at the 'very serious strength' of the secret powers that are moving in the matter of intimidation, and I think that those around him who know something of their power ought to have succeeded in enlightening him long ere now.

That if, as the Governor himself suggested, an immediate arrest had been made when, over an open breach of the law took place, the intimidation would have been snuffed out by this time, and the strike would have been at an end.

That it is but too apparent that the mode of governing the Chinese lower classes by means of minutes and orders from official bureaus has utterly failed within the last few days, and that serious dangers threaten the Colony by the long-continued and practically unchecked defiance of the law.

That means exist for putting the law in force if they were promptly resorted to; and that prevention in this case will be immeasurably better than cure.

That the leaders of the Guilds should be at once made responsible for the good order of their members, or these bodies be declared illegal.

That the Third S. Society should be proclaimed, and its real objects being but too well known (as you would say) to need any comment.

That the native sandwich-men should be overhauled, and the contents of their placards translated by the Government.

That the well-disposed Chinese with large interests in the Colony, who are unconnected with Guilds or Triads, should be consulted.

That the Naval and Military resources should have been more fully availed of than they have yet been.

That a former strike was nipped in the bud here by a prompt and judicious use of the European prisoners in the Gaol.

That the opinion of the Head of the Executive might have been more judiciously formed had a public meeting been called, and had a deputation placed the matter before the Governor.

That the organization of the European Community is a screaming farce, and that even the Chamber of Commerce has not uttered one syllable.

That probably it would be impossible to find one of the worthy officials who could tell the difference between a boat-coolies and a stevedore, and what part each performed in the business of the port.

That the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce might have achieved this for the officials, and otherwise facilitated the movements of the Government.

That if eight or ten thousand coolies are on strike, and each coolie receives 4 cents per day for food, the sum of from \$300 to \$400 a day is being supplied from some source or other.

That the Registrar General has been working like a Trojan during this crisis, others have been busy diffusing all sorts of wrong impressions concerning the attitude of the Government.

That one of the lessons of the present struggle is—that the Chinese are not yet fit to be trusted with even a modified form of political liberty, and that they will do much better in harness than as drivers for some time to come.

That so long as the European community is as it is, the strong hand of government must be ready to be placed upon the lawless heads.

That the current hope that this crisis may pass without serious disturbance, and that the grave inconveniences to business will soon be removed.

That a Cargo and Lighter Company would be of little use unless you lay an iron hand upon the Friends of General Ryrie.

That I have written much more about this very ugly business than I intended, but my excuse must be that the 'Murmurs' outside are nearly all on this subject—the strikers; the men intimidated, the merchants, and the Community generally joining in the universal growl.

That the Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster General rightly ought to get his staff working night or thirteen hours a day.

That it is therefore wrong to allege that any Post-office men ever play billiards all night, and go home to write letters at grey dawn.

That the Senior Unofficial Member has never been known to play billiards till eleven o'clock—was quite correct when he said that there was general dissatisfaction at the closing of the English mail at five o'clock, when the steamer left twelve hours later.

That the Postmaster General tells us that a hanket had expressed his great satisfaction at the early closing of the mail, then the P.M.O. says he has a scheme for keeping open the Post Office till half-past eight (greatly to this bank's dissatisfaction, I presume), next he avers that he will not keep the Post Office open all night, and then he is informed that no one has ever asked for so superfluous a service, the worthy Postmaster coolly asserts that Mr Ryrie's complaint was absolutely the first word on the subject which had been addressed to him.

That this last assertion is very hard on the satisfied banker, is it not? The young man who played billiards till eleven o'clock, and was peculiarly unjust to the Postmaster himself, as he actually had got a plan ready cut and dry for keeping the Post Office open for ordinary letters until half-past eight.

That the Post Office officials take duty in relays—7 to 12, 12 to 5, 5 to 8, it must be difficult to squeeze in thirteen hours' work without keeping the Office open all night.

That while the hard-working Postmaster whines in his yesterday's strain for the good of the public, he ought to be more logically than he does, and he would thereby secure the cordial approval of residents, while not he does little more than raise a laugh at his own expense.

That the complaining temper lately shown by Mr. Lester has not been such as to invite complaints being made to him with the assurance that they would be considered; but that his conduct, which is a temperately attention, will reach his Department now that he has so eloquently pleaded for them at the Council table.

That the pointed objections which the Postmaster General takes to remarks made over dinner tables at the Park and in the hall of the Club would seem to imply that this really desecrating official has been actually gathering gossip instead of sorting mails for twelve hours a day.

That on this point the Senior Unofficial Member let off his official fellow-councillor very easily; evidently the farce was getting to be a comedy, and the end of it suddenly with the somewhat curt remark of Mr Ryrie.

That speaking of Postal matters apart from the Peak dinner tables or the Hall of the Club—the public here have a right to know why the Post Office officials do not avail themselves of every opportunity provided by the P. & O. Company for sending letters, by the Bombay liners, to and from Hong Kong.

That the disappointment expressed by you at the silly transference of the Bombay mail at Colombo from the *Tanjur* was shared by others besides the Indian merchants.

BROWNIE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

'THE HEATHEN CHINESE IS PECULIAR.'

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

28th April 1888.

SIR,—Judging from two Chinese versions of the Governor's answer to the coolies' petition which I have seen in to-day's issues of the *U-tso* and *Chung-kuo-sun-pao*, I should say the retranslation of the *Daily Press* was done by some incompetent person who should not be trusted with any such work. It may be, however, that he had another Chinese version before him, for the two native papers vary much in their rendering. But here the question might reasonably be asked,—Why was not an official translation of such an important document sent at once to the Chinese press, if they felt it to be so important? I am sure that it would have been quite sufficient.

But wider questions suggest themselves when we consider the present case. It is not quite clear to me that it is wise to grant the freedom of the press to the Chinese, and allow them to publish in their own language, which is so little understood, any version of a story which suits their fancy. The other day they had a garbled and misleading account of the American Treaty lately signed, from which it appeared that the Chinese excepted officials were to be allowed to publish in the States in future, and that England and other powers would likely soon follow in the same line. The object of the writer, who sent his production to different papers, was evidently to incense the Chinese against Europeans, and to set forth their unfair and contemptuous treatment of China in this and other matters. The Chinese papers in Hongkong have profusely to the sacred dynasty of Ta Tsing and care fully avoid showing similar respect to Great Britain or any other power. The Chinese in Hongkong, as in California or any foreign part, are as thoroughly Chinese as if they had never left their villages, and they are not likely to sympathize with a foreigner, except in a few instances. Wherever they go their tendency will be to establish an *imperium in imperio* for they cannot amalgamate with other races till they have cut off their queues. It seems likely that before long all other nations will have, in self-protection, to grant the international law to the Chinese and resort to class legislation in dealing with the Chinese. Wherever they collect in large numbers in a country they must be a source of weakness to its Government.—Yours,

READER.

THE DIFFICULTY OF DEALING WITH THE CHINESE.

The following is a translation of an article in the *Singapore Free Press* of some interest just now that we are engaged in a struggle with a section of the native community. In spite of the barrier furnished by a most difficult language or group of dialects, how is it possible to create, in spite of this, an improvement or a strengthening of the connection between the European and Chinese populations, so that the system of government under which they dwell? It has been proved over and over again that the ignorance of each other of things to a greater or less degree between a Chinese population and its European rulers, constitutes an insuperable barrier to mutual understanding, and consequently, of fair representation and want of harmony, if not even actual friction. There is no place, whether it be Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, or Shanghai, where the above mentioned conditions prevail, whose local history does not provide instances of popular misunderstanding and disturbance arising from the direct effect of this want of mutual comprehension. But when to this great obstacle is further added an apparent indifference on the part of authorities as to whether their laws and directions are brought to the notice of alien populations, it cannot be wondered that serious misunderstandings at times do not happen more frequently. A little is done by Government to encourage the acquisition of Chinese on the part of subordinate officials by the offering of a bonus on passing an examination. That however is taken but slight advantage of. It would add greatly to the efficiency of the Police Department were it recognised in some practical way that Chinese more than Malay is the language a police officer should be conversant with, as a means towards the efficient discharge of his duties, for it is the non-Malay-speaking Chinese who form the great majority of our criminal classes here. To reach and influence that Chinese population almost the sole available agency is of course the Chinese Protectorate, operating then required, through the hands of the Secret Societies. But we are of opinion that the time has

come for Government seriously to consider whether there cannot be devised some better method of organizing control over the entirely foreign Chinese element, with whom it is not too much to say that the Government has no real point of contact, save through the Protectorate. How important this question is may be inferred from the fact that a well-informed authority estimates that Singapore contains between sixty and seventy thousand Chinese who speak Chinese alone, and are therefore, absolutely beyond the immediate influence or direct control of our authorities. There is no question that it is to the respectable Chinese that the Government must look to sooner or later for the creation of some new system of responsible authority over the great alien mass of their fellow countrymen. It is quite possible to plan such a system as will provide each district, each street, each village, with a Chinese official, who shall have a recognized responsibility for good order among the Chinese living in, or even passing through, the limits allotted. In case of crime they could furnish assistance and information to the police, and would render valuable aid in the prosecution of a district system of police. These responsibilities would imply a corresponding degree of recognition or privilege, but some appropriate form of that would not be hard to devise. Until some such system shall have been framed we must be content with what the Protectorate requires from the headmen of the Registered Societies.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The City of Sydney, Captain Smith, bringing the American mail, with dates from San Francisco to West ult., arrived here yesterday. We take the following telegrams from California exchanges:—

THE STORMS IN EUROPE.

Berlin, March 30.—Terrible rainstorms with sharp lightning and thunder, exceptionally heavy, are the conditions of the weather. Prussia is without gas, the works being destroyed. The Rhine is rising rapidly. The people are evacuating their houses on the lower banks. The inundation yet to come it is feared will be widespread, as the snow averages four feet deep in the forest lands and rapid thaws are imminent. Statistics here show that 2000 people of all ages are absolutely homeless in the inundated districts. The Mayor of Dusseldorf has proposed to let out the district along the Rhine for the purpose of the inundated districts this year. At Posen the military barracks have been opened as a refuge for persons who have been made homeless by the floods. Cologne has been deluged. There have been about two and a half feet of water in the streets, and those who inhabit the houses near the banks of the Rhine are leaving them. By the capsize of a boat near Bortzenburg nine persons were drowned.

KING JOHN TREATING WITH THE ITALIANS IN AFRICA.

Rome, March 30.—King John of Abyssinia has proposed a treaty of peace to General San Martino, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia. General San Martino has communicated the proposals to his Government.

It was officially announced last night that an Abyssinian officer had applied at the Italian Legation for permission to speak with General San Martino. The officer delivered a letter from King John asking for peace. The Government has instructed General San Martino to facilitate a settlement. The overtures made by King John are said to be in a measure due to the great scarcity of provisions among his people.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Montreal, March 30.—A cable dispatch from London announces authoritatively the conclusion of the negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government, by which the latter has agreed to a loan of \$14,000,000. The time for the surrender of the mortgage on the road is to receive \$3,000,000 in bonds.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE.

Athens, March 30.—A powder magazine in the fortress on the island of Santa Maura exploded to-day. At last one of the fires was raging in the fortress, and it was feared that other magazines would explode. The loss of life is not known. The inhabitants of the adjacent towns have deserted their homes.

A PRINCE OF THIEVES.

Paris, March 30.—A Greek named Raptorepous was arrested here to-day for robbing the steamship *Atenas* at Athens, and carrying off the value of 30,000,000 francs.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Sofia, March 30.—Bulgaria has asked the Porte to explain the presence of Turkish troops at the town of Mustapha Pasha, on the frontier.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Florence, March 30.—The Italians show every courtesy to Queen Victoria. Among the bouquets which have been presented to her was one from the Horticultural Society of Florence, composed exclusively of flowers native to parts of the Queen's dominions. The *Bundeszeitung* of the place of India, Germany, and Austria, have all been requested. For this attention the Queen, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, signified her gratification.

A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 30.—The Chamber to-day, by a vote of 208 to 237, despite the opposition of the Government, voted for emergency for the revision of the constitution. The Government thereupon resigned.

Leguere, the close friend of Boulanger, proposed the motion for urgency for the revision of the constitution. Several Bonapartists declared they would support the demand so far as it was an appeal to the people. Minister Viette asked the Chamber to wait the return of Premier Tirard from the Senate before deciding. M. Brisson said he was opposed to the proposal, and that he would not be satisfied with the adoption of the measure, but he would support a person who had attacked the institutions of the country and taken of purging the Chamber. Minister Sarrien urged the Chamber to reject the demand. M. Goblet thought that a revision of the Constitution would not improve the situation. Premier Tirard, who had entered during the debate, declared that he fully agreed with Sarrien. If the Chamber decided to consider the urgency proposal, the Ministry would decline all responsibility, as such action on the part of the Chamber would furnish a fresh argument in favor of the audacious manifesto issued by the disaffected General. The defeat of the Ministry caused a sensation in the Chamber. As soon as the

vote was announced M. Tirard departed for the Elysée palace.

Leguere will proceed to-morrow to the Department of the Nord, where he will commence an electoral campaign in favor of Boulanger. The General himself will explain his programme at a banquet which will be given at Lille to-morrow.

The Chamber after a short recess resumed at 9 P. M., when Cune d'Ornano, Bonapartist, moved that the bureau should appoint a committee to-morrow to prepare for the revision of the Constitution. After a confused debate Desmarest of the Left urged the Chamber to wait the formation of a new Cabinet. D'Ornano's motion was rejected by a vote of 251 to 165, the Right cheering ironically. The Chamber then adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow.

A Cabinet council was held at Elysée palace this evening.

The Senate finally adopted the budget as modified by the Chamber of Deputies.

President Carnot has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet. The Ministers, however, will conduct the affairs of their several departments until their successors are appointed. It is expected that Floquet will be named to form a Cabinet.

De Montale, when questioned in regard to the crisis, said that the intrigues and jealousies of satraps were ruling France. He feared a war with Germany at the present moment. France must be set on her feet, and the only man able to raise her was Boulanger.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Paris, March 26.—M. De Lesseps writes to financial correspondents of the Panama Canal Company that 1,832,200 new obligations have been subscribed for, placing 50,000,000 francs in the hands of the company. He regards this satisfactory, but authorizes correspondents to continue to receive subscriptions. He hoped that Parliament would authorize the lottery.

A SECOND STRIKE.

Rome, March 26.—An Italian steamer fired at and struck an African steamer near Villa Franca to-day. The commander of the ironclad pleaded an excuse that the crew were practising at the guns and the shot struck the steamer by accident.

LOUISIANA'S MIND PALNOS.

London, March 27.—It is reported that it has been necessary to put Raskin in a private asylum for the insane. Recently, while he was at Sandgate, he had a freak of rushing bells throughout the day, having purchased them for that purpose. He then became violent. There is no doubt that his mind is failing.

GOALS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, March 25.—Gold has been discovered in the Nipissing district, township of Cortier, within a mile of the Canadian Pacific track. The ore assays \$800 per ton.

A HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

London, March 25.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season is raging in Wales and west of Scotland.

THE TIEBORN CLAIMANT.

New York, March 27.—The Tiebourn claimant, with his wife and child, sailed for England to-day. They are almost penniless, but he will have a lecture arranged on the other side, for which contracts have been made. He says he is sure that his case will win the case. Then he is going on a trip to Australia.

LABOURER'S GOSPEL.

London, March 28.—Ross Winans, the notorious American sportsman, intends to give up his deer forests in Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, which extend to about 1000 sq. miles. Winans has given up his deer forests in Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, which extend to about 1000 sq. miles. Winans has given up his deer forests in Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, which extend to about 1000 sq. miles.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

London, March 27.—A committee of eleven members of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed to consider the proposal of the Panama Canal Company to issue a lottery loan. Five of the members are in favor of the loan, and four are opposed to it, while the other two desire to make a more minute examination of the question.

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—The *Norve* *Vestnig* publishes an interview with Count Schouvaloff, Russian, said, most of course independent of Russian policy. Germany's future was secure. 'Russia's military organization,' he would not be altered by any change of rulers.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

London, March 27.—Lord Salisbury had a long interview with Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, to-day, at which fresh proposals with regard to Bulgaria were discussed. It is reported that the result of the conference was an approach to an entente.

BALFOUR'S LAST-COURT BILL.

London, March 27.—Balfour's bill to expedite business in the Irish land courts by appointing assessors to assist the judges was read in Commons the first time to-night, after considerable debate. Churchill antagonized the measure by an elaborate speech.

A PROPOSED NAVAL REVIEW.

Rome, March 27.—It is reported that the Queen of England will witness the review of Italian and English men-of-war at Leghorn.

CHAMBERLAIN AND BRIGHT ON AMERICA.

London, March 26.—Joseph Chamberlain was presented with the freedom of the city of Birmingham to-day. He made a speech upon the fisheries question and spoke in the highest terms of the American people. His remarks were greeted with applause. He was followed by John Bright, who, in praising the toast of Chamberlain, said the English and the right to call all people on the other side of the Atlantic their kinsmen, and that Englishmen were entitled to look upon a man as an enemy to mankind who would do anything to excite racial disorder or dispute

between America and Great Britain. There were other questions besides the fisheries question which ought to be considered. For instance, the commerce of America and Canada had built high walls and had been their enemies. These walls prevented freedom in trading. The Canadians wished these barriers abolished, and he was perfectly certain it would be accomplished. His opinion was that if the economic facts were so strong, there would be a tendency hardly resistible to get over the sentiment that it was better for Canadians to associate politically with Great Britain than with the United States.

He considered an imperial federation impossible. The scheme was no better than a dream. He would like to ask the advocates of federation whether the colonies were likely to link themselves with the British Empire, or whether they would follow the policy of England, entering into quarrels and wars with people 10,000 miles away. He had, however, the strongest belief in a great future in the English colonies, which he hoped would be strengthened by amicable relations with the mother country. Might they not hope for the highest and noblest federation with the British Empire, which might be, but united by race sympathy, freedom of industry and communion of interests—the federation of perpetual peace—that would lead the world to that better day that all hoped for and believed in, although it might not be permitted their mortal eyes to see it.

London, March 26.—The *Daily News* considers Bright's utterances more characteristic than judicious. It doubts the prudence of a man in his position letting the Canadians see that he does not care how soon they set up for themselves.

The *Morning Post* says: There is no need of insisting upon Bright's utterances. He is regarded as a respectable Englishman, and if his good will was not quite tempered by discretion, his words will be judiciously interpreted in America.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the 'Paris Figaro,' of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph H. Brown, formerly Missionary, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 25.

OP1111—New Patna, cash, 480	
" Old, 480	
" New Bonarua, cash, 475	
" Old, 475	
" New Malwa, cash, 550	
" Allowance, 12/48	
" Old Malwa, cash, 570/80	
" Allowance, 12/48	
" Portland, cash, 50/80	
" Portland, Paper, 50/80	
" Allowance, 12/48	

Exchange.

HONGKONG, April 25

On London—	2 11 1/2
" On New York—	3 1/2
" On San Francisco—	3 1/2
" On Hongkong—	3 1/2
" On Shanghai—	3 1/2
" On Canton—	3 1/2
" On Amoy—	3 1/2
" On Swatow—	3 1/2
" On Hongkong—	3 1/2
" On Shanghai—	3 1/2
" On Canton—	3 1/2
" On Amoy—	3 1/2
" On Swatow—	3 1/2

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.96
" 1 P.M.	29.92
" 4 P.M.	29.88
" 7 P.M.	29.84
" 10 P.M.	29.80
" (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	76
" 1 P.M.	78
" 4 P.M.	80
" 7 P.M.	82
" 10 P.M.	84

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

At 4 P.M. to-day.

Barometer	29.84
Thermometer	70
Humidity	70
Direction of Wind	SW
Force	1
Weather	o

Hongkong Observatory, April 25, 1888.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL 27.—at 4 P.M.

Station	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Force	Weather	Rain falling in 24 hours
Wanchow	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Tokio	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Nagasaki	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Shanghai	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Amoy	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Hongkong	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Haiphong	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Batavia	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Manila	29.84	75	80	1	c	—

APRIL 28.—at 10 A.M.

Station	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Force	Weather	Rain falling in 24 hours
Wanchow	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Tokio	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Nagasaki	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Shanghai	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Amoy	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Hongkong	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Haiphong	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Batavia	29.84	75	80	1	c	—
Manila	29.84	75	80	1	c	—

The barometer has fallen along the coast and gradients are moderate for S.W. winds. Cloudy, warm and rather bad weather prevails.

W. DORRICK,
Government Astronomer.
Hongkong Observatory, April 28.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Thermometer, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's Scale.

6. State of Weather, by blue sky, c, do, and other signs, including rain, fog, gloom, hail, lightning, or other phenomena, or a squall, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew, or frost.

7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

There were other questions besides the fisheries question which ought to be considered. For instance, the commerce of America and Canada had built high walls and had been their enemies. These walls prevented freedom in trading. The Canadians wished these barriers abolished, and he was perfectly certain it would be accomplished. His opinion was that if the economic facts were so strong, there would be a tendency hardly resistible to get over the sentiment that it was better for Canadians to associate politically with Great Britain than with the United States.

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" 7 P.M.	82
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METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

At 4 P.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.			
Ap. 26, 1888.			
Letter.	Pay.	Letter.	
Li Shew	1	Luck, G. A.	1
Ma Singh	1	Lucas, Fred.	3
Myres, L. S.	1	Malley, H.	1
Blackett, G. C. T.	1	Metland, J.	1
Burnett & Co.	8	Melras, M.	2
Chapman, H. S.	1	Mill Singh	1
Chapman, H.	1	Mortimer, R. H.	1
Clayton, H.	1	Moore, R.	1
Cockman, E.	1	McGregor, B. R.	1
Dean, Miss M.	1	McDonnell, Jno. I.	1
Conrad, J.	1	McMahon, L.	1
Lawrence Singh	1	Nicholson, H.	2
Bradley, Miss	1	Nicola, F.	1
Smith, A.	1	Norman, H.	1
Lawdon, W.	1	Norwood, J.	1
Barro, F.	1	North, Miss E.	1
Barro, Mrs.	1	Olson, J.	1
Shing shing	1	Pennon, H.	1
Conpersus, H.	1	Pope, F.	1
Conpersus, J. W.	1	Playfair, G. M. H.	1
Hubb, R. A.	1	Pogge, Mmo.	1
Craton, Miss M. A.	1	Rancie, Jno.	1
Conroy, Mary D.	1	Quin, W. H.	1
Coff, C. B. N.	1	Roy, Jno.	1
Druid, A.	2	Rolph, Dr. J. W.	1
Orth & Co.	1	Rodgers, A.	1
Roberts & Jaffo	1	Rolsa, G. E.	1
Adams, A. J.	1	Rodgers, L. R.	1
Row, Prof. J.	1	Ramazzotti, C.	1
Rekin, R.	1	Rocha, R. L.	1
Reich, Miss M. S.	1	Rose, T.	1
Reich, J.	1	Robert, O.	1
Reich, J.	1	Santa, S.	1
Franklin, R.	1	Schombri, E. J.	1
Raud & Co.	1	Sirachan, B.	2
Randers, J.	1	Sheppard, G. W.	1
Rand, & Co.	1	Silvest, R. P.	1
Rasmussen, G.	1	Sontance, W. V.	1
Rowan, Ld. Col.	1	Sarber, P.	1
Gertie, A.	1	Schlesinger, A.	1
Rowan, & Co.	1	Schwamer, E.	1
Rowan, J. M.	1	Schwamer, E. W. S.	1
Rechter, M.	1	Sidinger, J. G.	1
Rausen, P. L.	1	Sidinger, J. C.	1
Ung, G.	1	Tierich, H. G.	1
Reich, P. F.	1	Tony	1
Reich, C. E.	1	Thorn, T. J.	1
Reich, M.	1	Very-Heady	1
Reich, M.	1	Voyard	1
Reich, R.	1	Valkmann, L.	1
Reich, C. H.	1	Vannus, Miss	1
Reich, C. H.	1	Vannus, E.	1
Reich, C. H.	1	Vannus, Miss	1
Reich, C. H.	1	Watson, D. G. T.	1
Reich, C. H.	1	Watson, C. J.	1
Reich, C. H.	1	Zenke, J.	1

Cormuck, Miss, Ballash, 1 parcel.
oss, Miss, Southampton, 1 parcel.

[illegible]

evns Maritime,
strospect.
unit [unclear]

Depreciation and Insurance Fund.	A. J. Smith	M. Beattie, Russell & Co.	Hongkong, April 24, 1888.	W. J. Smith & W. J. Smith, Managers.	our's inseparable in a British Colony.
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